

A SHORT GUIDE

TO

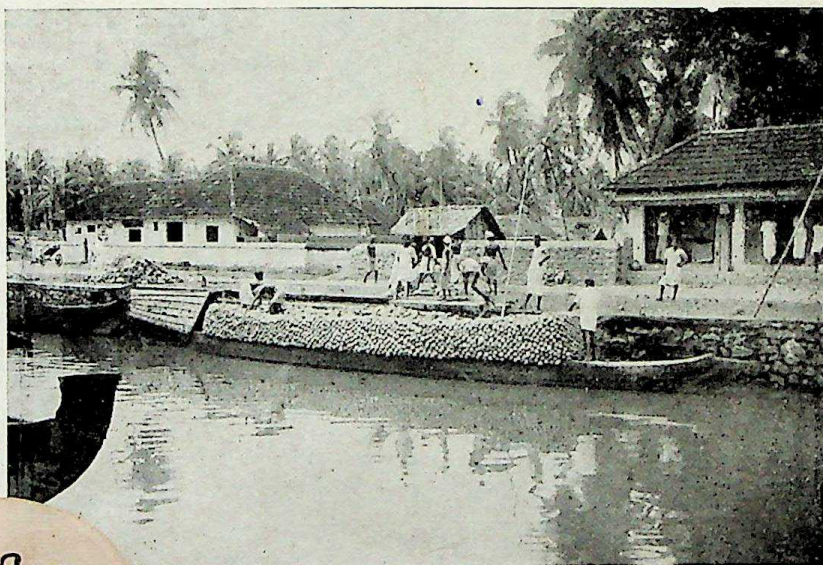
The Industrial Section Galleries of the Indian Museum

By

K. S. SRINIVASAN, M.A., M.Sc.

CURATOR

Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.



• *Transport of Husk for Coir Industry.*

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THE TRUSTEES

INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA

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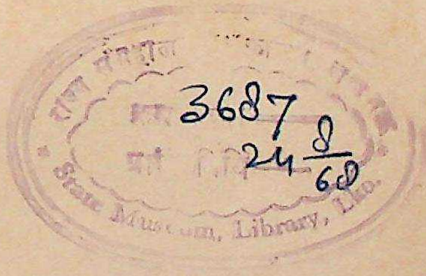
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PLATE I



General view of the main gallery from the entrance

A SHORT GUIDE TO THE GALLERIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTION, INDIAN MUSEUM

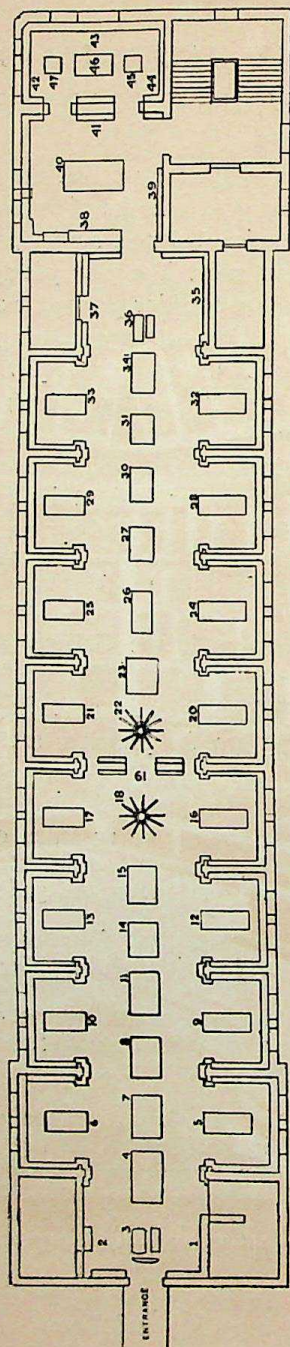
The Industrial Section (or more appropriately called the Economic Botany Section) concerns itself mainly with exhibits of vegetable kingdom, to illustrate the progress in Botanical Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and allied industries in India. The gallery is approached from the small mammal gallery through a corridor passage, and is easily located by the introductory labels at its entrance bearing the title "Vegetable products in the service of Man" with the equivalent translations "उद्भिज्ज जो मनुष्यके व्यवहारमें आता है" "মানুষের ব্যবহার্য উদ্ভিদ দ্রব্য" in Hindi and Bengali respectively. The numerous exhibits, totalling over several thousands, are arranged in two courts viz., one main hall of dimension 205'×43' followed by a smaller hall at its farther end measuring 41'×30'. The main hall is divided into 8 bays on either side of the hall. At the middle, this hall is partitioned by an arch way.

General Plan of Arrangement in the Gallery.

The arrangement of the series of exhibits is according to their economic importance. The following are the principal sections to be recognised in the main hall—

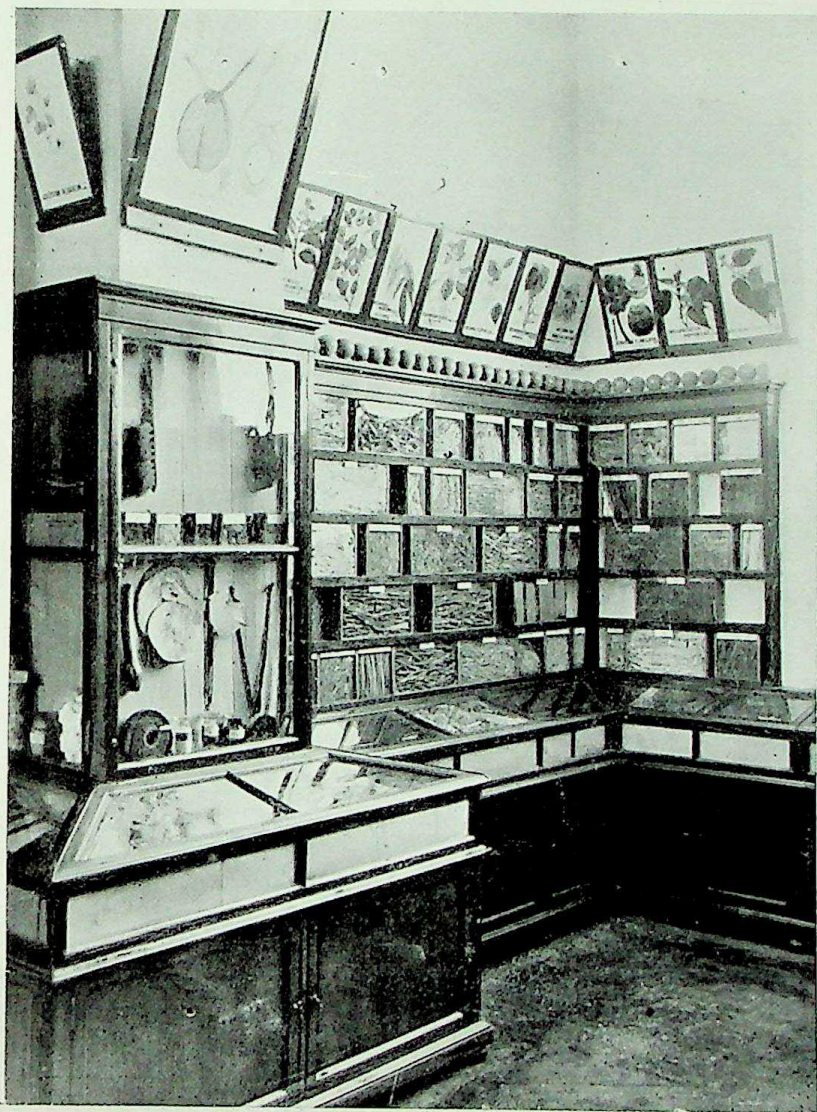
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| (1) Timber Section
(cf. Plan, 1-2) | — right at the entrance of the gallery on either side, left and right as one enters the gallery. |
| (2) Food products Section
(cf. Plan, 4-11) | — in the next four bays, two on either side of the gallery. |
| (3) Medicinal products
Section
(cf. Plan, 12-18) | — in four bays, two on either side and immediately following the Food products. |
| (4) Vegetable fibres Section
(cf. Plan, 19-23) | — in four bays, two on either side immediately following the Medicinal products. |
| (5) Dyes and Tans Section
(cf. Plan, 24-25) | — in one bay on either side following the Vegetable fibres. |
| (6) Oil and Oil-seeds Section
(cf. Plan, 28, 32) | — in one bay on either side following Dyes and Tans. |

PLAN OF THE EXHIBITION GALLERIES



Explanation.—1-2 : Economic Timbers ; 3 : Revolving Drum ; 4 : Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Barley etc. ; 5 : Millets ; 6 : Vegetables ; 7 : Story of Paddy ; 8 : Arrow ; 9 : Story of Tea ; 10 : Miscellaneous ; 11 : Tropical Fruits ; 12 : Kashmir Drugs ; 13 : Cinchona ; 14 : Story of Sugarcane ; 15 : Materia Medica ; 16 : Narcotics ; 17 : Crude Drugs ; 18 : Cinchona etc. ; 19 : Jute, Mesta, etc. ; 20 : Brush and Mattress fibres ; 21 : Paper materials ; 22 : Miscellaneous ; 23 : Story of Cotton ; 24 : Dyes and Tans ; 25 : Cutch ; 26 : Kashmir silk ; 27 : Silk Industry ; 28 : Oils ; 29 : Lacquer works ; 30 : Hand made paper ; 31 : Story of Indigo ; 32 : Oils ; 33 : Gums & Resins ; 34 : Lac ; 35 : Oil-seeds, Gums and Resins ; 36 : Textile fabrics ; 37 : Oil-seeds, Gums, Resins, Rubber ; 38 : Coir Industry ; 39 : Timber transparencies ; 40 : Miscellaneous ; 41 : Beads ; 42 : Plywood and Mats ; 43 : Tobacco, Rubber and Upas bark ; 44 : Sandal-wood, Cane and Sticks ; 45 : Coconut Model ; 46 : Match Industry ; 47 : Palmyra Model.

PLATE II



View of one of the Bays in the Main-gallery showing Fibre-Exhibits

PLATE III



A central show case with a Diorama of Paddy-cultivation

- (7) Gums and Resins Section— at the extreme and on either side
(cf. Plan, 35, 37) of the larger hall.

The general pattern of exhibition in the various bays in the main hall is as follows :—

In each section, in the vertical cases running along the wall space, there are various exhibits arranged in an alphabetical order, starting from the nearer end on the left side of the hall and continued to the farther end of the particular section on the same side, thence on to the corresponding bays on the opposite side. The Catch-labels provided on these cases at the top, would facilitate the location of the particular series of exhibits. The exhibits in individual containers with glass-fronts, arranged in vertical cases in the bays represent the "Index collection". Some selected specimens of interest are also on display in the wall-cases about the pillars and at the entrance to these bays. Special exhibits of sufficient interest and models illustrating agricultural and industrial operations are to be seen in the various show-cases arranged in the centre of the main-hall right along its length and also in the numerous smaller cases in the middle of each bay.

Plant Portrait Section.

A series of beautiful colour paintings of economic plants and plant products is also to be seen arranged in the different bays right along the wall space and just over the vertical cases. This series in a sense constitute "The Plant Portrait Section" of the Industrial Section gallery.

Miscellaneous Bay.

The main gallery leads directly into the smaller gallery where miscellaneous exhibits of interest are on display. (cf. Plan, 38-47).

Details of Exhibits in the Different Sections.

(1) *Timber Section* : Right at the entrance and on to the right and left of the main gallery are arranged some selected Indian timbers of economic importance. Each exhibit bears an informative label indicating the botanical name, the family to which it belongs, the local, commercial and vernacular names and the principal uses to which the species is being put or can be put. The general arrangement of the series also indicates the strength, durability, specific gravity and other properties of the various commercial timbers, and according to the utility aspect they are also classified under timbers used for bridge construction, ship-building, house-building, agricultural implements,

railway sleepers, furniture and cabinet, various industries and fuel. Above the vertical cases containing the timbers are to be seen photographic enlargements to illustrate artificial regeneration nursery, opening of forest for regeneration, spruce forest damaged by snow, the long leaved pine forest in Kangra (Punjab), teak forest in Wynaad in Madras, etc. As one proceeds further, on the left hand side wall-space are to be seen six beautiful colour pictures depicting the scene of lumbering of timber in a timber-yard in Burma. In the sloping cases in the Timber Section are to be seen various articles made of different kinds of wood such as caskets, grain-measuring cups, powder-boxes, bowls, milk-pots, spoons, sandals, combs, toys, etc. ; the wood employed being those of walnut (*Juglans regia* Linn.), haldu (*Adina cordifolia* Hook.), trekhan (*Acer caesium* Wall.), rhododendron (*Rhododendron arboreum* Sm.), bankhor (*Aesculus indica* Hiern.), siffu (*Talauma hodgsoni* Hk.f. & T.), kimu (*Morus serrata* Roxb.), tilichang (*Salix fragilis* Linn.), bakmi (*Sarcocephalus cordatus* Miq.), kanthal (*Artocarpus* Spp.), simal (*Salmalia malabarica* Endl.), nim (*Melia indica* Brandis), gamhar (*Gmelina arborea* Linn.), kurchi (*Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.), etc., etc. Large-size timber exhibits are also arranged separately along the staircase on the eastern side of the Industrial Section building.*

Before one steps into the Food product section, one can see a revolving drum containing illustrations of botanical interest and the plan of the economic gallery both located in the central portion of the gallery immediately behind the introductory labels, "Vegetable products in the service of man". (cf. Plan, 3).

(2) *Food products Section* : In this section are arranged a comprehensive collection of plant materials which are valuable as food products for human consumption, as fodder for cattle and other domestic animals, and also such other materials which are used in various ways.

Cereals are important as food articles, as they contain a higher percentage of carbohydrate than any other food plant with considerable amount of proteins and some fat together with vitamins. Among the important cereals, can be seen major cereals as barley, rye, oats, sorghums, millets, ragi and Job's tears. Agricultural varieties of millets are exhibited in a show-case in the centre of the first bay on the right side of the main gallery in the Food Section. Maps of India showing

* Interested persons can have access to these exhibits on applying to the Curator.

the distribution and acreage of such important millets as Jowar and Bajra and other crops are exhibited in appropriate places. Agricultural strains of paddy, maize (Indian corn), wheat, barley, pulses, etc. also feature as important and useful exhibits in the gallery. Statistical charts of the major food grains in U.P., West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, C.P., Berar, Assam, Orissa, Madras and the Punjab and Indian Union are also to be seen on the wall space in the first bay on the left hand side of the Food product Section. Flow chart showing the utilization of rice is also a very useful and informative addition to the series of exhibits in the Food products Section.

Legumes are next in importance to cereals as sources of human food. In this group of exhibits are to be seen samples of beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* Linn.), broad beans (*Vicia faba* Linn.), horse beans (*Canavalia ensiformis* DC.), velvet beans (*Stizolobium*), soya beans (*Glycine soja* Sieb. and Zucc.), lablab (*Dolichos lablab* Linn.), lentils (*Lens esculenta* Moen.), garden peas (*Pisum sativum* Linn.), Chick pea (*Cicer arietinum* Linn.), cow peas (*Vigna sinensis* Endl.), and pea nuts (*Arachis hypogaea* Linn.). Nuts which are of economic importance are also exhibited. Among them may be seen cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale* Linn.) cocoanut (*Cocos nucifera* Linn.), almonds (*Prunus amygdalus* Baill.), pistachio nuts (*Pistacia vera* Linn.), walnuts (*Juglans regia* Linn.), hazel nuts (*Corylus colurna* Linn.), etc.

Vegetables also receive a place in this section, and they are shown either by specimens or suitable models. They are classified for convenience into Earth-vegetables (beet, carrots, raddish, turnips, sweet potato, yam, cassava, potato, onions) ; Herbage vegetables (cabbage, celery, lettuce, spinach) and Fruit vegetables (bread fruit, jack, cucumber, squash, brinjals, hibiscus, banana, tomato, etc.).

In another case in the centre, raw tropical fruits are shown with the aid of suitable models (cf. Plan, 11). In this series are to be seen such fruits as Jack fruit, bananas, mangoes, pomegranates, pears, papaw, guavas, custard apples, annanas, oranges, etc. At one extreme end of this case is to be seen vegetables which are cooked and eaten, e.g. brinjals, beans, luffa, plantains, etc. A set of 18 colour pictures, 9 on each side of the case illustrating the various tropical fruits, crown the show-case. In the Food products Section, along the centre of the main gallery are to be seen in two separate show-cases, sets of beautiful models telling "the Story of Paddy" (cf. Plan, 7) and that of "Arrow-root" (cf. Plan, 8). In the case illustrating "the Story of Paddy" is a

panoramic view of the various agricultural operations of paddy from grower to consumer. The model starts with ploughing the field, followed by levelling and breaking the sods, sowing, ploughing through the field, weeding, transplanting, manuring, harvesting, threshing, winnowing, milling, pounding, parboiling, stacking and transporting.

Photographs on various aspects of paddy cultivation are also added on to the series. In the same case are also to be seen below the models different strains of paddy to illustrate the grain shape, size, husk characters etc.

In the Arrowroot case are to be seen models illustrating harvesting the crop and other factory operations. In this case are also exhibited products obtained from Tapioca (Tapioca flake, Tapioca flour, Tapioca pearl) ; Sago (flour, pearl and commercial tinned products). The finished product exhibits in this case illustrate the food for infants and patients.

In the middle of the second bay Tea and its cultivation is illustrated by models depicting life in plantation and factory (cf. Plan, 9). Principal grades of tea such as broken orange pekoe, orange pekoe, pekoe fanning and pekoe dust are on exhibition.

In the middle row of the main gallery and beyond the tropical fruit case are to be seen agricultural and industrial models depicting "the Story of Sugarcane" with different kinds of sugarcane (e.g. Co. 285, Co. 312, Co. 318, Co. 421, Co. 419 ; vellai (*Saccharum officinarum* Linn.), katha, sunnabile, mungo, nargori (*Saccharum barberi* Jesw.), pansehi (*Saccharum sinense* Jesw.) (cf. Plan, 14). The short descriptive labels appended to each of these will be found to be informative.

(3) *Medicinal products Section* : Immediately following the Food products Section, various exhibits of medicinal products are on display in four bays, on either side in the main hall and following the same pattern of sequence as in the food products section (cf. Plan, 12-18). In the show-case in the centre of the bays on the right hand side of the main hall are exhibited a selection of some well-known and important drugs from Kashmir and other sub-Himalayan regions (cf. Plan, 12), and some well-known narcotics such as opium and hemp (cf. Plan, 16). In one of the central cases in this section, a selection of crude drugs acting on the various systems of the human body viz., nervous system, circulatory system, excretory system, respiratory system, digestive system and the reproductive system are exhibited (cf. Plan, 15).

A series of illustrations on life in Cinchona plantation can be seen in the swinging picture frames in the centre of the hall. The index collections in the four bays include a large variety of crude drugs obtained from roots (Aconite, Colchicum, Gentian, Ipecac, Jalap, Liquorice, Podophyllum, Rhubarb, Senega, Valerian, etc.) ; leaves (Aloe, Belladonna, Cocaine, Cajaput, Digitalis, Eucalyptus, Henbane, Lobelia, Senna, Stramonium, etc.) ; barks (Cascara, Quinine) ; wood (Ephedra, Quassia) ; flowers (Artemisia, Cannabis) ; fruits and seeds (Chaulmoogra, Colocynth, Nux-vomica, Castor), etc., etc.

(4) *Vegetable fibres Section* : This section follows immediately the medicinal products section (cf. Plan, 19-23, 26-27). The fibre products which are of different origin, such as fibres obtained from stem e.g. nettle fibre—(*Girardinia heterophylla* Dcne.), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera* Vent.) ; fibres obtained from bark e.g. agaru (*Aquilaria agallocha* Roxb.), rhea (*Boehmeria nivea* Hook. and Arn.), kanchan (*Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.), (*Sterculia villosa* Roxb.) ; fibres from leaves e.g. kittul (*Caryota urens* Linn.), Manilla hemp (*Musa textilis* Nees.), (*Musa paradisiaca* Linn.) ; Screw pines (*Pandanus odoratissimus* Roxb.) ; Sisal hemp (*Agave comosus* (L) Merrill) ; Pine-apple fibre (*Ananas sativa* Linn.) ; fibres from fruits e.g. Cocoanut or coir fibre (*Cocos nucifera* Linn.), etc. either from the monocotyledonous group or from the dicotyledonous group are arranged in the index collection in four bays, two on either side of the hall and beyond the central arch way.

In the tall show-cases (cf. Plan, 19) in and about the arch way are to be seen some principal exhibits of Jute and jute products ; fibres obtained from sunn-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea* Linn.), sisal hemp, mesta-pat (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* Linn.), etc. Principal varieties of cotton e.g. cambodia, red northern, coconadas, karungani, Tinnevelleys and Western from South India, are suitably exhibited with kapas, lint and cotton seed of each strain. Suitable exhibits to illustrate the staple length of cotton are also on display. This series is supplemented by a few selected photographs and a series of models illustrating the cultivation of cotton, picking balls, cotton ginning, carding, spinning, weaving and other operations (cf. Plan, 23). In this section are also to be seen series of exhibits to explain the process in mill-made paper, mainly manufactured from Bamboo and Sabai grass (cf. Plan, 21). Fibres used in the manufacture of brushes, carpets and mattings with some of their finished products are shown in a separate show-case (cf. Plan, 20). In one central show case following the one containing the models of cotton

cultivation, are to be seen some beautiful specimens of Kashmir silks with decorative work presented by the Maharaja of Kashmir and also silk cocoons and various intermediary as well as finished products in the silk industry. The silk exhibits include collection from Mysore, Murshidabad, Bishnupur, Bhagalpur, Assam and the Punjab. Fine specimens of the Rhea fibre and the embroidery works made out of the same may be seen in one of the vertical wall-cases in this section.

(5) *Dyes and Tans Section* : The Dyes and Tans Section follows the Vegetable Fibres Section. Here all the exhibits are arranged in two bays, one on either side of the hall (cf. Plan, 24-25).

Some of the important dyes and tanning materials such as divi-divi pods (*Caesalpinia coriaria* Willd.) ; wood and pods of Sapan (*Caesalpinia sappan* Linn.) ; Indian gum arabic (*Acacia arabica* Willd.) ; Cutch (*Acacia catechu* Willd.) ; safed kizar (*Acacia leucophloea* Willd.) ; morinda (*Morinda citrifolia* Linn.) ; Indian madder (*Rubia cordifolia* Linn.) ; fruits of Kamela (*Mallotus philippinensis* Muell.) ; arnotto (*Bixa orellana* Linn.) ; Tanner's cassia (*Cassia auriculata* Linn.) ; turmeric (*Curcuma longa* Linn.) ; dhak (*Butea monosperma* Taub.) ; safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* Linn.) ; mirobalans (*Terminalia chebula* Retz.) ; (*Terminalia belerica* Roxb.) ; (*Phyllanthus emblica* Linn.) ; etc. ; bark of mangroove (e.g. *Rhizophora mucronata* Lamk.) ; (*Bruguiera gymnorhiza* Lamk.) ; flowers of saffron (*Crocus sativa* Linn.) ; leaves of Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria* Linn.) ; Assam indigo (*Strobilanthes flaccidifolius* Nees.) etc. are to be seen in this section. To this section is also added a model depicting "the Story of Indigo" (cf. Plan, 31). The entire set of models is housed in one of the central show-cases, showing the transport of the indigo plant in country carts drawn by bullocks to industrial centres for further operations, steeping the plants in vats for fermentation, drawing out the liquor from the vats, beating the liquor in vats, pumping out of the beaten liquor into pumping station, draining indigo into the reservoir, settling indigo in containers, pressing indigo, cutting indigo into cakes, storing and packing indigo etc.

(6) *Oil and Oil-seeds Section* : Two bays, one on each side of the main gallery, and adjacent to the Dyes and Tans Section contain a valuable collection of samples of oil-seeds, oils as well as oil-cakes (cf. Plan, 37 *et seq.*). The collection includes also essential oils used in perfumery, e.g. Rosha grass oil (*Cymbopogon martinii* Stapf.), citronella oil (*Cymbopogon nardus* Rendle variety confertiflorus), vetiver oil

(*Vetiveria zezanioides* Stapf.), sandal wood oil—(*Santalum album* Linn.), agar wood oil (*Aquilaria agallocha* Roxb.), lemon grass oil (*Cymbopogon citratus* Stapf.) and oils used for industrial purposes, e.g. Tung oil (*Aleurites montana* Willd. and *Aleurites fordii* Hems.), linseed oil (*Linum usitatissimum* Linn.), cotton oil (*Gossypium herbaceum* Linn.), oil used in medicine, such as castor oil, chaulmugra oil; edible oils e.g. mustard oil (*Brassica campestris* Linn.), sesame oil (*Sesamum indicum* DC.), ground-nut oil (*Arachis hypogaea* Linn.), Coconut oil (*Cocos nucifera* Linn.), mahua oil (*Madhuca latifolia* Roxb.) etc. Besides, a few samples of exhibits of Vanaspati industry and samples of hydrogenated ground-nut oil, etc. are also to be seen.

(7) *Gums and Resins Section*: The farthest end of the main gallery is devoted to Gums and Resins Section (cf. Plan, 35, 37). Apart from the Gums and Resins used for medicinal purposes e.g. gum kino (*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.), katira gum (*Sterculia urens* Roxb.), gum benzoin (*styrax benzoin* Dryand), and gums for industrial and other purposes e.g. gum arabic (*Acacia arabica* Willd.), jhingan gum (*Lannea grandis* Engl.), katira gum (*Sterculia urens* Roxb.), white silk cotton tree gum (*Cochlospermum gossypium* DC.), silk cotton tree gum (*Salmaalma malabaricum* Endl.), exhibits of Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis* Muell.), Lac and lacquered works, Oleo resin of Chir (*Pinus longifolia* Roxb.), black wax, kino are to be seen arranged in the vertical wall cases. In one central case in this section, manufacture of lac and the various products of lac are shown by suitable models and samples (cf. Plan, 34). Another small case containing a few twigs from a tree with a heavy lac-incrustation is to be seen at the top of a large case containing lac models. On either side of this are to be seen charts showing the life history of the lac insects and also a map of India showing areas where lac is grown. Specimens of lacquered works and bangles and other articles are also to be seen in this case. The lac samples themselves include stick-lac, seed lac, arsenic lac and shellac. On the wall and above the show-cases are exhibited small specimens of *Ficus elastica* Roxb. (rubber tree) showing portion tapped for collection of latex. Samples of wood of *Pinus longifolia* Roxb. and *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. are also displayed showing how the plants are tapped.

Miscellaneous Gallery.

The main gallery directly leads on to a smaller hall where miscellaneous exhibits are on display. As one enters this gallery from the main gallery one can see on the right hand side a show-case with illuminating arrangements, containing several transparencies of sections of some

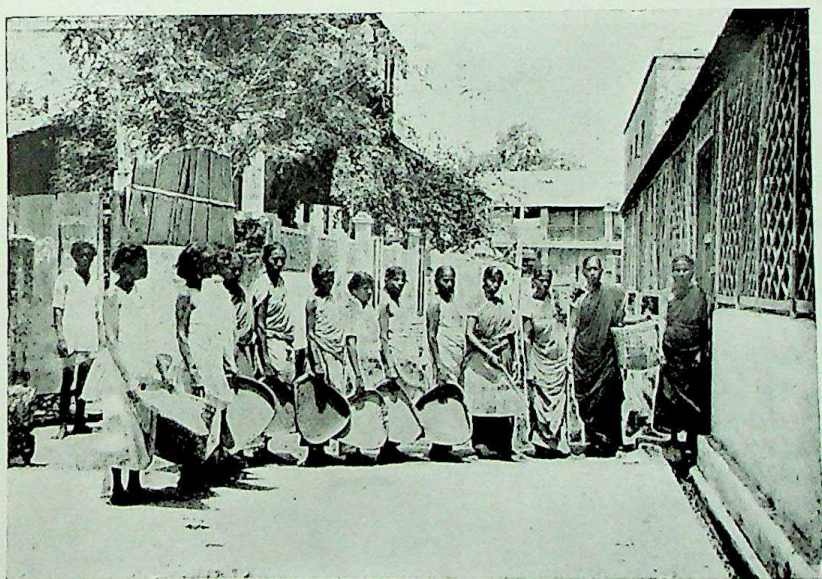
of the important economic timbers. The series is made more informative by exhibiting small sized photographs of the tree to show the general appearance and also suitably sized timber samples. As one turns on to the left, one can see in the central show-case (cf. Plan, 40) some more transparencies illustrating resin tapping, resin refining, manufacture of cutch, extraction of rosha grass oil and trimming of sandalwood for oil extraction. In this case are also exhibited various miscellaneous articles of interest such as wood carving and engraving work from Saharanpur, articles made of walnut, beads, combs, fans, garlands, etc., made of sandal wood. Basketry and articles made of Bamboo are to be seen in a separate case. Pith industry is shown by exhibits of garlands of various types and also by Sola hats.

Toilet and pharmaceutical products are also exhibited in separate wall cases. Papier—machie work is also to be seen in a separate case. Beads of different origin, beads from the wood of Sisso (*Dalbergia sisso* Roxb.), chandan (*Santalum album* Linn.), tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum* Linn.), beal (*Aegle marmelos* Corr. & Roxb.), rakta chandan (*Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn.), from the seeds of soap-nut tree (*Sapindus mukorossi* Gaern.), padma (*Nelumbium speciosum* Willd.), Rudraksh (*Elaeocarpus ganitrus* Roxb.), Job's tears (*Coix Lachryma jobi* Linn.) etc., are exhibited suitably in a separate case. Pencil industry and articles used as pen for writing purposes are exhibited in one case. Match industry is shown separately in another case. The exhibits represent samples from Ambernath factory, Bareilly factory, Dhubri factory and Madras factory with splints from *Sterculia campanulata* Wall., *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br., *Ailanthus malabarica* DC., veneers from *Salmalia malabaricum* Endl., *Mangifera indica* Linn., rims from *Ailanthus malabarica* DC. and splints from *Populus nigra* Linn., *Pinus excelsa* Wall. etc. Some of the wood used in the industry are illustrated by suitably sized up samples of wood of Shaitan (*Alstonia scholaris* Br.), kadam (*Anthocarpus cadamba* Miq.), didu (*Bombax insigne* Wall.), semul (*Salmalia malabaricum* Endl.), dhup (*Canarium euphyllum* Kurz.), gamari (*Gmelina arborea* Linn.), kuthan (*Hymenodictyon excelsum* Wall.), kydia (*Kydia calycina* Roxb.) etc. Mat-making has been a cottage industry in some parts in India and this is exhibited in two vertical wall-cases. In this series are to be seen some fine specimens of mats made of *Cyperus* from Tinnevely in South India.

Articles made of the leaves of screw pine and palmyra may also be seen in this section. Interesting series of exhibits illustrating "Story of Tobacco" (cf. Plan, 43) and "Story of Rubber" (cf. Plan, 43)

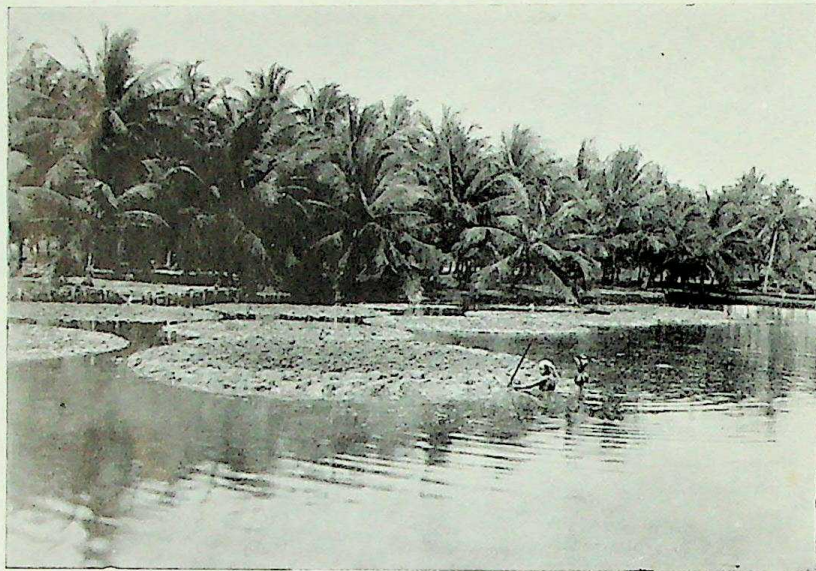


Picking Ganja in a Ganja-field

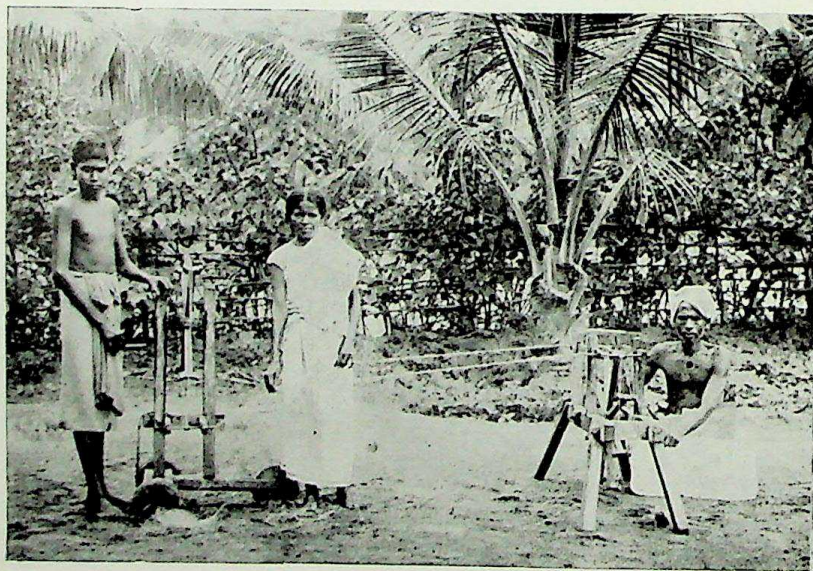


Workers at a Senna Factory proceeding to winnow Senna, Tuticorin

PLATE V



Retting cocoanut husks in back waters, Travancore



Twisting coir by special wheel, Travancore

are arranged in the vertical wall cases. In the Tobacco series, colour transparencies are suitably mounted in an illuminated case to show the various operations from field to factory. Various agricultural varieties of Tobacco leaves of Virginia tobacco used for Cigar, Hooka, Cigarette, are also to be seen. Specimens of cured tobacco from India are also exhibited. Photographs of tobacco cultivation and factory operations added to the series would be found educative. In the rubber series, the exhibits include crape rubber, smoked sheets, gutta-percha, illustrations showing the method of tapping and articles used for the collection of latex. The utility of rubber is shown by a series of exhibits such as rubber shoes of various patterns, rubber sheetings, hot-water bottles, Ice bags, surgery goods etc. Following the rubber exhibits one can see exhibits of sticks and umbrella handles made of some Indian woods. Good collections of canes are also on exhibition in this section.

Models of a Coccoanut and of a Palmyra Palm take prominent places in two separate show-cases to represent the highly economic palms of Tropical India.

Herbarium.

There is a very valuable herbarium as an adjunct to the Industrial Section. During recent years, its collections are augmented within possible limits. A collection of Indian sea-weeds, preserved as far as possible, in their natural colours, would merit special mention. Although this herbarium is not accessible to the public, facilities would be rendered to scientists and research workers, for the consultation of the specimens in the herbarium, by special arrangements.

Library.

There is also a Library attached to the Industrial Section maintained on modern lines. It is mainly a consultation library and not intended as a free-lending library. Arrangements exist to afford all possible help to those who wish to consult this library.

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